

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



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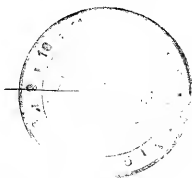
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Political Parties and other Groups . . . 19 September (file
AG 000.1 GEC-AGO)

Section XIV (Transportation), as amended
of Directives to Commanding Generals,
Military Districts, dated July 1945, Subject:
Administration of Military Government in
the U. S. Zone in Germany 21 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Property Control Accounting 22 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Prohibition on Wearing of German Mili-
tary Uniforms 22 September
(AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

CORRECTION

It is deemed advisable to clarify a statement appearing in the article entitled "Policies on Replacement of Military Government Personnel" in the 22 September issue of the Weekly Information Bulletin. On page 7, the following line appeared: "Once the plan is put into effect, all military personnel in this Theater and the Zone of Interior and all U. S. citizens in civilian life will be eligible to apply for the positions. Preference, however, will be given to military personnel in this theater."

This line should correctly read, "Once the plan is put into effect, all military personnel in this Theater and the Zone of the Interior, **who are eligible for discharge in the European Theater to accept employment as civilians with the Occupation Forces**, and all U. S. citizens in civilian life will be eligible to apply for the positions. Preference, however, will be given to military personnel in this theater."

Message from General Adcock

The termination of tactical operations in Europe brought the first phase of Military Government in Germany to a close. Throughout that phase, United States Military Government detachments, faced with the operational necessity of coordinating their activities with those of the combat troops, were frequently forced to adopt short range measures for the expedient solution of emergencies. They handled their tremendous responsibilities with great effectiveness.

During the past three and a half months of the static phase, the Military Government detachments in the field have on the whole continued to operate skillfully. Now the long range policies for the Military Government of Germany are being developed; the major tasks of control and direction of German life are being tackled.

The principal functions of G-5 Division are to control and coordinate the activities of all subordinate Military Government units and to furnish them with all possible direction and assistance.

This division is giving close and sympathetic attention to the problems and difficulties of the men in the field in order to facilitate their work. Mistakes and misunderstandings which have been reported are being corrected and clarified.

The existing bonds between this Headquarters and the detachments are being continuously strengthened through newer and broader mediums. A series of radio programs is being initiated which will be of prime interest to Military Government personnel and will deal specifically with the various phases of Military Government administration. The present Military Government District Conferences are accomplishing much in bringing to the fore and solving many of the problems encountered by detachments. This weekly Bulletin is another of many more ways in which the Division is endeavoring to maintain intimate contact with Military Government personnel in the field.

It is the desire of the Division that it may be of aid to all in understanding and complying with the basic policies which must be carried out if Military Government is successfully to accomplish its mission.

Law Number 8

Prohibition of Employment of Nazis

THE POLICY of eradicating nazi influence has been further tightened by the promulgation of Military Government Law No. 8, which prohibits the employment in any business enterprise, except as ordinary labor, of any member of the Nazi Party or of the affiliated organization.

The text of the law, which becomes effective 26 September 1945, is as follows:

"IN order further to eliminate the influence of nazism in Germany, it is hereby ordered:

"1. It shall be unlawful for any business enterprise to employ any member of the nazi party or of its affiliate organizations in any supervisory or managerial capacity, or otherwise than in ordinary labor; except as expressly authorized by Military Government under the provisions of paragraph 5.

"2. If any business enterprise not now in operation desires to open for operation, its principal official shall,

as a condition to its being permitted to open or operate, certify it has no one employed contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 hereof.


"3. Any business enterprise now open or operating with any person employed in violation of paragraph 1. of this law shall immediately discharge such person, failing which it shall be immediately closed by Military Government.

"4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction of Military Government Court, be liable to any lawful punishment as such Court may determine.

"5. Any person discharged or refused employment under this law, who claims that he was not actively engaged in any of the activities of the nazi party or its affiliate organizations, may appeal to the local office of Military Government.

"6. This law becomes effective 26 September, 1945."

Military Government in Germany Changes in Organization



IN a recent directive issued by Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, it was announced that the designations of United States Group Control Council (Germany) and G-5 Division, United States Forces, European Theater, would be changed to Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) and Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) respectively. This change will take effect 1 October 1945.

In the Eastern Military District, the Regional Military Government Detachment and G-5 Section of the Army Staff will be designated as the Office of Military Government for Bavaria and in the Western Zone, the G-5 Section of the Army Staff will be designated as the Office of Military Government (Western District). The Regional Military Government Detachments for Baden-Württemberg, for Greater Hessen, and for Bremen will be respectively designated as the Office of Military Government for Baden-Württemberg, for Greater Hessen, and for Bremen.

CHANGE IN BERLIN

In the Berlin District, the G-5 Division of the Staff of the Commanding General will be designated the Office of Military Government (Berlin District).

The Military Government Detachments at Regierungsbezirke, Stadtkreise,

and Landkreise will be designated Offices of Military Government for such Regierungsbezirke, Stadtkreise and Landkreise, respectively.

The Deputy Military Governor will exercise the same authority with respect to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) as he has heretofore with respect to the U. S. Group Control Council (Germany). The Assistant Chief of Staff G-5 Division, United States Forces, European Theater, will be designated the Director of the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) and will exercise the same authority with respect to that office as he formerly exercised with respect to the G-5 Division, including those relating to liberated countries. The Heads of Military Government Detachments in the Military Districts and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, in the Western District and in Berlin will be designated the Directors of the various Offices of Military Government and will exercise the same authority as they now exercise with respect to their Detachments or Sections.

It is contemplated that some of the Military Government functions now located in Frankfurt will be located in Berlin in the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) with a rear echelon in the Office of Military Gov-

ernment (U. S. Zone) in Frankfurt. Other functions will maintain their main office in Frankfurt with an advance echelon in Berlin.

The development of central German administrative departments and the establishment of common policies by

the Allied Control Authority on the one hand, and the strengthening of the German Land administrations on the other, will eventually make it desirable to consolidate the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) with the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) in Berlin.

Displaced Persons — Past and Future

THE repatriation of over 5,200,000 displaced persons in the six months since April, 1945, is an achievement far beyond the most optimistic early expectations of Allied Military Authorities and the governments of the United Nations. On the other hand, the presence in the U. S., British and French Zones of Germany of approximately 1,200,000 displaced persons, most of whom will continue to be a responsibility during the winter of 1945-46, poses very real problems. This summary seeks to highlight the story of repatriation, and to indicate the types of problems which remain.

LAI D FOUNDATIONS

The Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF laid the foundations for organized repatriation in 1944. It arranged for the European United Nations Governments to send into Germany Liaison Officers for Repatriation to identify and issue visas to their nationals. Standards were also developed for the maintenance of displaced persons in the period between liberation and repatriation. It was decided that supplies for

displaced persons should be requisitioned from German sources, but that in case these sources failed to provide food sufficient to allow a 2,000-calorie standard, supplementary rations should be obtained from Army sources. A system for registering DP's was also established.

In March, however, it immediately became apparent that many of the detailed plans and directives developed at this Headquarters could not be effected in the field. Greater numbers of displaced persons came under the jurisdiction of the Allied Armies in a shorter time-period than had been foreseen. Means of transport which would have been impossible in winter could be utilized, with the result that displaced persons could be repatriated much more quickly than had been anticipated. Although several hundred thousand persons were repatriated by air, and the aged and seriously incapacitated travelled on passenger and ambulance trains, the majority of the displaced persons were moved by open box-car and truck.

Thus, certain of the time-consuming preliminaries to calm, orderly repatria-

tion were modified in the interest of rapid movement. Registration at this stage was largely abandoned. Headquarters asked first for nominal rolls of persons repatriated and later only required accounting for the nationality and number of repatriates. Furthermore, although a considerable amount of screening was done before repatriation — and for this CIC quickly learned to utilize the services of the DPs themselves in detecting undesirables — the final screening was generally done at the reception centers in the home country.

HIT THE TOP

The peak period for repatriation came during late May and early June, when 60,000 — 80,000 displaced persons were being sent back daily as a result of simultaneous movements of Western European and Soviet citizens. The daily rate during the past two months has, of course, dropped sharply. Although some informal exchanges of Soviet citizens had actually taken place when British/U. S. Forces first established contact with the Red Army, mass transfer of Soviets officially began with the signing of the Halle Agreement on 22 May 1945. Politically, this movement was complicated in that many questions of interpretation of the Yalta agreement had to be settled. Technically, it was relatively simple. Reception-delivery points were established along the borders of the U. S./British and Soviet zones of occupation and British and U. S. Forces were responsible for the movement of Soviet citizens in their own area. Soviet citizens from the French zone and from the Western European countries were sent across the American zone to the established

points. To date over 2,000,000 Soviet citizens have been repatriated.

The next largest national group was the French. Repatriation began on a small scale in February and March and expanded rapidly as Allied Armies advanced. The procedure set up was that the SHAEF Mission to France reported weekly intake capacity to Army Commands. The Mission, in turn, was notified by telegraph of the number, destination and date of all movements. Approximately 150,000 persons were returned by air, and a considerable number — perhaps 10% of the total — repatriated themselves.

Informal movement of Italians began in early June. A series of conferences at Bolzano, Frankfurt, Rome and Berne among representatives of SHAEF, AFHQ and Swiss authorities subsequently resulted in formal agreements for movements of Italians across the Brenner Pass and through Switzerland. The reception-delivery points were at Mittenwald and Bregenz.

TOUT FINI.

On 20 September, CDPX was able to announce that repatriation of French, Belgians, Dutch, Luxembourgais, Soviet citizens, Czechs and Yugoslavs had been completed. Repatriation of Greeks and Italians is virtually at an end. Small numbers of these persons may continue to be uncovered and repatriated. The majority of those who remain are in disputed categories, do not wish to return or will not be permitted by their governments to do so.

The following table shows the total number, by nationality, repatriated and on hand:

Nationality	Repatriated	On hand
French	1,509,000	2,000
Dutch	274,000	3,000
Belgian & Luxembourg	298,000	1,000
Danish	5,000	—
Norwegian	6,000	—
Russian	2,031,000	40,000
Estonian	—	21,000
Latvian	1,000	62,000
Lithuanian	—	48,000
Polish	89,000	822,000
Czechoslovak	135,000	3,000
Yugoslav	204,000	25,000
Greek	12,000	3,000
Italian	579,000	20,000
Hungarian	11,000	93,000
Bulgarian	2,000	—
Stateless	—	28,000
Others & Unclassified	20,000	59,000
	5,181,000	1,241,000

The major question-mark in determining how many of these people will spend the winter in Germany is the Polish problem. Negotiations among U. S., British and Soviet authorities are now in progress for Polish repatriation. The problems of transport to the Western border of New Poland and Polish reception-capacity to absorb repatriates loom large and become progressively more difficult as winter approaches. Recognition of the Polish Government by the Big Three and the Potsdam Declaration have encouraged well over a majority of the Polish DPs to return when repatriation can be arranged.

Since it is almost certain that more than a million DPs will remain in the U. S., British and French zones of Germany throughout the winter, the Allied Governments must reorient their activities for displaced persons. At the same time, changes are being made in the

organizational structure and personnel dealing with displaced persons. When SHAEF was dissolved, its DP Branch carried on under the title "Combined Displaced Persons Executive," with three chiefs, representing the U. S., British and French zones, but with unchanged responsibilities. Also, in past months progressive steps have been taken to turn over to UNRRA increasing responsibilities for DPs. A new agreement with UNRRA is now being negotiated with the American Zone. Under this agreement, UNRRA would have full responsibility for the administration of Assembly Centers, for directing the activities of voluntary agencies, for the operation of an Enquiry and Tracing Bureau, for the preparation of statistical and research reports and for initiating arrangements for the movements of DPs. The Army will retain the responsibility for securing and delivering the necessary food, supplies, and equipment; for external security enforcement; for transporting displaced persons; and for the provision to UNRRA of administrative facilities. Thus UNRRA would become the principal executive authority for the DP operation, although over-all responsibility would remain in military hands. Similar agreements are in process of negotiation for the British and French Zones.

Concurrently, there has been a change of emphasis in the displaced persons program from the repatriation of the greatest number of people in the shortest possible time to problems of care. Instructions relating principally to the problems of supply and equipment were contained in an USFET letter (AG 383.7 GEC—AGO, 31 August 1945) on "Procedure for the Care of United Nations Displaced Persons."

Food is one of the most pressing problems. During the early stages considerable quantities of army stocks were distributed, but the preponderance of food supplies has come from local German resources or captured enemy stocks. In the future, however, increasing amounts of imported supplies will have to be distributed, and it is vitally important that both MG and UNRRA officers understand the mechanics of requisitioning these supplies. Moreover, considerable improvement in the variety of food is required. A recent USFET directive (AG 430 GEC - AGO 18 Sept. 1945) provided that a ration of 2300 calories was to be issued in DP centers.

Attention is also being devoted to detailed surveys of all displaced persons installations to determine their suitability for the winter months. In particular every effort must be made to provide wood-burning stoves and to facilitate the cutting and collection of wood, in view of the anticipated severe shortage of coal.

NEED CIGARETS

Further, the development of extensive welfare, leisure-time and employment programs for all centers is an immediate and urgent necessity. The overall need for amenity supplies such as tobacco and soap is great. Newspapers, magazines and books have been distributed to many camps, but here, too, the need is far from being met. Other objectives are the provision of the best possible medical and dental care for DPs and further development of facilities for communication with families and tracing missing persons.

A special program is also being

furthered for persons — whether of United Nations or ex-enemy nationality — persecuted by the nazis for racial, religious or political reasons. An USFET letter (AG 354.1 GEC - AGO of 22 August 1945), "Special Camps for Stateless and Non-Repatriables," reaffirmed previous policies that persecuted persons were to be cared for in special centers with the highest possible standard of accommodations. Jews who do not wish to return to their country of origin are to be cared for in special Jewish centers. At about the same time, a liaison officer was appointed as a consultant on Jewish activities to the Commanding General USFET. Further measures are in process to give to these groups the special attention which they deserve as the victims of special persecution.

Thus, despite the fact that the job of repatriation is three-quarters done, the most difficult part of the task remains. The coming winter in Europe will surely be the worst yet encountered, so that the provision of the necessities of life in adequate quantities presents a real challenge. Simultaneously, the institution of widespread programs for employment and leisure-time activities, and the development in every assembly center of a genuine community life, are urgent necessities. Even these, however, are stop-gap measures. While it now appears that the number of non-repatriable persons will be less than had been anticipated, the permanent resettlement of those who do remain is still the main objective, and it is upon the ability to achieve that objective fully that the ultimately succeed or fail.

Indoctrination of Prisoners of War

MANY former German P. W.'s are beginning to find their way back into civilian life and jobs. They are discarding their uniforms, as such, and are gathering together the shreds of a way of living entirely new to them. In many cases, it will be necessary that these men assume positions of responsibility in their village or Kreis.

So Military Government Officers will know these men better and will know exactly what they may expect the attitudes of these men to be toward nazism, militarism, and the crimes of their leaders, the Bulletin will print articles from time to time on what happens to prisoners before they leave their cage and on what the U. S. Army is doing to indoctrinate them with our ideals and system of government.

If German prisoners of war are not convinced by now of the enormity of their country's crimes, it will not be the fault of the Americans who run the POW camps. Every nazi prisoner behind the barbed-wire enclosures has to look at atrocity pictures posted on the bulletin board and at movies of Dachau.

After the picture showing he must listen to the following speech. It was written by the commander of a prison camp in Italy. It was considered so good that now it is used in all prisoner camps under the control of the Fifth Army.

"You have seen here some authentic actual photographs of atrocities committed by German people. These things were done by Germans on a vast scale throughout Germany and the occupied countries of Europe as a part of a national plan to establish themselves as the superior race in Europe and, as we

now know, eventually in the entire world. These atrocities were carried out with the full knowledge and the explicit direction of Adolf Hitler and his aides, the men who promised you great things, the same men you once idolized and cheered so enthusiastically at their every appearance among you. These men have brought you national ruin, disgrace and the hatred of the entire civilized world.

SELFISH COWARDS

"Their last acts were those of selfish cowards when, to prolong their own evil and worthless lives, they exhorted you to fight on and on in a senseless struggle against impossible odds. Many of your cities were destroyed and hundreds of thousands of you Germans, soldiers and civilians alike, were thus needlessly killed or maimed long after those men well knew they had lost their carefully planned war of conquest. They would have you believe that you fought only to defend yourselves against us, that we were the real aggressors.

"On the contrary, we fought for our own freedom and for our survival, and we conquered. We knew we would — for we had to.

"You Germans, especially you soldiers, always seek to excuse your own participation in these things by the plea that you only obeyed the orders of your superiors. Most of you will claim that you knew nothing of these horrors which were going on in your midst for years, in fact from the very birth of your National Socialist Party and its ever-present concentration camps.

"We in the other countries in the world heard reports of these things from time

to time but preferred not to believe them, and were unable properly to verify them. It is difficult for us to believe, however, that you Germans could have been ignorant of all this. Yet you did nothing to stop it and you continued to worship the leaders of National Socialism, including your former idol Hitler.

"The beginning of the war and your rapid conquest of large areas of Europe was but the signal for commencement of your diabolical plan to destroy and weaken by starvation large populations of the occupied countries so that they could never again summon the strength to successfully oppose you, the Germans. Mass murders and slow death by starvation were a part of the plan.

SCIENTIFIC MURDER

"We first began to verify these things when our Russian Allies overran some of the occupied areas of Poland. There were seen for the first time some of the scientific murder factories your people had built and operated throughout the occupation. Consequently we and our Western Allies prepared to find similar things when our armies overran Germany. We were shocked and horrified beyond words, however, when we first saw these things with our own eyes. No doubt, we saw very little of the total. The criminals responsible had succeeded in concealing much of the evidence, but they were unable to hide it all.

"Many of the directly responsible Germans have died and many more will eventually die for these shocking crimes against humanity. Many more will spend long years in prison. Those of you who escape the more severe punishment I have mentioned, have already paid a

part of the price for your mistakes in your lost homes, your lost comrades and the lost members of your families.

"You will continue to pay for years to come in the hard work of restoration of the damage caused by the war, for all of which you Germans are solely responsible. You will pay for years in the loss of respect and in the hatred of the other peoples of the world which will cease only when you have again proven yourselves fit to join the family of respectable nations of the world. It is a tribute to our humanity that we do not make you pay with your lives for what you have done.

DIRTY FIGHTING

"We have seen only too well what we would have suffered had we been so unfortunate as to be conquered by you. Your brutality and that of your leaders was demonstrated many times to our fighting men who faced you through the long years of combat. They observed how, as the tide turned against you, you resorted to any and every kind of dirty fighting that you could conceive of.

"Your mines, your booby traps, yes even your booby trapping of the bodies of your own comrades, showed the depths to which your nation had sunk. These weapons made their appearance after you knew you would henceforth be going in only one direction — back — always back, so you had little to fear in retaliation from us. They were the tactics of a rat in a corner, but you called it "total war." You used the same word to excuse the bombing of civilians in cities, a practice you began at London and for which you later paid a terrible price. We repaid you a hundredfold.

"Your country has, twice in the last quarter of a century, plunged the world into a costly and prolonged war. We cannot allow you ever to do it again. We do not intend to. Should our resolves in this matter not materialize, you may be sure that you will fail again, in spite of anything you are taught by your leaders to believe. You are not strong enough to conquer the world and you will never be.

FATAL ERROR

"Do not make the mistake of believing that because a people do not want war they will not fight ferociously and to the death if their freedoms or their homes are threatened. That applies to us Americans and to the other freedom-loving peoples who have no intention of ever being ruled by you Germans.

"Should you ever, in spite of our present plans, succeed in arming again and making war on us again, the other peoples will have good reason to decide that the time has really come to exterminate you as a nation in the same manner it sometimes becomes necessary to exterminate an animal that has gone mad. There are some who have enter-

tained the idea as a result of your actions in this war.

NEW HITLERS

"I predict that you will scarcely have arrived back in your own country before you will be listening to new Hitlers who will tell you most convincingly that you did not start this war, that you did not really lose it, that you must revenge yourselves upon us for the unjust peace we will impose upon you and that now, after two trials, you will not make again any of the mistakes made in the last two wars, and the next one will surely bring victory. I hope then that you will remember some of these things I am telling you, that you will remember what such leaders brought you this time, and will again, if you persist in listening to and in following them.

"I sincerely hope that some of you, at least, become leaders on your own account, men who will strive to rid Germany of false leaders and dangerous thinking, who will work long and hard to restore Germany to her former place as a respected member of the family of nations. It will take a long time but the effort will be well repaid in the end."



Germans Today: Doleful and Angry

BY DREW MIDDLETON

(Reprint from an article appearing in The New York Sunday Times Magazine.)

TOWARD the end of his long life Otto von Bismarck, envisaging the outcome of a future war with England, predicted that the English would be left "with only their eyes to cry with." The Allies have not gone quite that far in the weeks since the defeat of the descendants of Bismarck's legions but the Germans are crying just the same, a growing flood of tears at the state of "poor Germany" and the "cruelty" of Americans.

This lachrymal tendency develops at the slightest opportunity and is expressed in everything from copious tears to low-voiced complaints and pathetic appeals for help. My chambermaid, for instance, is sorrowful at the thought of not having any soap in her house; the burghers are almost tearful when some homeward-bound doughboy, with his mind on Main Street, shoulders them off the sidewalks of this or any other town in the occupied zone.

No tears are shed by the Germans, however, for the people of Warsaw or Paris or Rotterdam. A German officer told me recently of the "splendid" horses he kept when his unit was on garrison duty near Warsaw — at a time when the Poles were fainting in the streets from want of food.

The Germans, of course, started to pity themselves for Allied consumption just about a year ago. I recall an old lady from Aachen who tearfully blamed

it all "on those English who wouldn't surrender in 1940," and the young woman who said with a straight face, "What have we done to deserve this?"

The doleful attitude of the Germans is accompanied today, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, by a sickening docility. The two attitudes combined do not form that proud, defiant character which the Germans used to present to the world as their national form. Indeed, the most frequent comment one hears from our soldiers as they watch the Germans bowing and scraping is, "How in hell did we ever get the idea that these guys had anything on the ball?"

Once one has listened to the usual quota of moaning, the Germans express an attitude of wonder toward the American Army. They cannot understand how an army can be "so sloppy" and yet at the same time be taking its ease in Germany. There are not many parades here, and few bands (excepting, of course, the usual "Red Hot Seven," who furnish dance music for the rest of the boys in the outfit) and very little military chichi generally.

Talking to the Germans one gets the impression that they are spiritually wounded when they encounter an army that does not live up to their own ideas on how an army should behave.

Although the Information Control Division of the United States Control Council has labored assiduously to im-

press the Germans with a sense of their own guilt in World War II, there is as yet no evidence that their propaganda has even approached success. The majority of Germans see no connection between what the remainder of Europe suffered at the hands of Hitler's bully boys and themselves, and they are surprised or even shocked when someone mentions it. The fact that they have succeeded in convincing themselves that there is no connection between the nazi excesses and themselves has made them even more resentful of the Allied occupation and the economic restrictions which are being placed upon Germany.

Now that they are convinced that the Russians are not coming to this part of Germany most of the Germans are naming Americans as their chief dislike. This, of course, is only a local feeling. They dislike the British most in the British zone and the French most in the French zone. But it would be wrong to believe that beneath their docility and their helplessness, real or feigned, there is not a considerable amount of hatred and malice.

BEHIND BARBED WIRE

Frau Müller, whose husband, Heinrich, is still behind barbed wire up in the British zone, and who lives in elegant poverty in Wiesbaden, is typical, I believe, of the attitude toward the occupation of the part of the upper middle class in this zone. She is the wife of a German officer and uses her position as an excuse to act as a sort of advocate for the disgruntled housewives in her neighborhood. She is frigidly polite, ignorant of almost everything that has happened in the world since 1933 and has an unawareness of social changes which would be appalling even in a

Hottentot. Like the vicar's wife in "Cakes and Ale," she is contemptuous of everyone who is not "well born."

"We all wonder why you are treating Germany so harshly," Frau Müller says. "We are trying our best to be friendly, but we are forced to stand in line for identity cards and we have a curfew. It is all very bad and it will serve you right if the Communists get the upper hand here. You are not fit to govern the German people."

ICH BIN KEIN NAZI

Frau Müller, of course, is anti-nazi in the sense that many aristocrats and sham aristocrats are anti-nazi. She believes that Hitler and his gang started toward defeat when they broke with the old German officer caste, of which her husband is a member; she sees no reason why the Americans should not restore this caste to power. She has an almost pathological feeling for Grafts and Ritters, and she has informed me nine times that the commander of her husband's division, Graf von something or other, was a "most knightly soldier."

This adherence to the old aristocratic traditions is not infrequent in the dwindling upper middle class, but except among a few of the peasants it is almost unknown among the workers. However, they say the same things in a different way.

Hans Lüft, here in Frankfurt, is the son of a grocer; he went into the I. G. Farben plant at Höchst before joining the army. Now, with a crippled left leg, he is a fanatic Communist and about the only thing he has in common with Frau Müller is that he too hates Americans.

"You are a people with no appreciation for Germany," he says. "Then, too, you

are not Europeans, and you are not in touch with European feelings. How do you think we feel when we cannot walk on our own streets at night? Don't you realize that we want to run Germany for ourselves and that only Germans can do it? Another war? Don't be stupid. Germany would never think of war again."

WINTER WOES

Lüft and his friends pull out all the stops when they discourse on Germany's woes during the coming winter.

"Wood, wood! We are told to cut wood when we need coal," grieves Hans.

Germans connected with industry say bitterly that the Americans intend to starve Germany and talk hopefully of how much German industry could "help" America if only the occupation forces would let it. It is almost pathetic to hear these people, threatened by starvation and disease in the coming winter, talk grandly of some I. G. Farben of the future providing the entire world with synthetic medicines. A few, having read those articles in the Potsdam agreement dealing with reparations and German industry, realize what is to happen.

"Germany will starve, this is the end of Germany once her industry is gone," they declare.

Much has been said or written about re-establishing local self-government in Germany and eventually introducing some sort of democratic government in the United States zone. Few can quarrel with the desirability of such a program, but it is worth considering that very few Germans like or respect democracy and fewer yet have the sense of initiative or responsibility necessary to make it work, or indeed know how it works.

Germans have little fear of Americans now. They think we are "Good-natured and inclined to be lazy and very sentimental," according to a shopkeeper with whom I talked in Kassel. "Now that it is over, you want to take a rest and not worry too much about the Germans — isn't that so?" he asked. "There are parties every night and much schnapps is drunk. I think so much is drunk because you are unhappy about staying here. It will be better for Germany when you are gone."

Anyone trying to picture the German attitude toward Americans and the things Americans stand for must inevitably mention the fraternization. There are very few German girls who won't take up with an American boy and this has naturally softened the attitude of many of our soldiers toward the Germans. "Christine is a nice girl," they think, "and her mother doesn't seem so bad, and the old man was just like a kid when I gave him those butts the other night. Maybe they're okay."

The German today is docile and subservient. He is angry at the restrictions on himself and his business. He has been licked and usually he knows it, but he does not understand why he is considered guilty by the outside world. And, although he is quite careful to hide it, there is anger and hate beneath the surface. As yet there is no general urge to rebuild Germany but when it appears it will probably use that anger as the driving force.

Reconversion to Oil

ACTION is being initiated immediately throughout the U. S. Zone to convert all central heating systems using

coal to oil-fired equipment where oil-fired equipment is available locally for installation. Because of non-availability of suitable equipment, no attempts are being made to convert private residences, Grates and other coal-burning apparatus which has to be removed in the conversion to oil should be carefully stored so that it will be readily available for reconversion to coal whenever the German coal situation improves.

Plans for conversion of other central heating systems for which oil-fired equipment is not available locally should be completed at the earliest possible date, and requirements for oil burners, storage tanks, and other materials forwarded to U. S. Forces, European Theater, Headquarters.

Mass Repatriation Complete

IT WAS recently announced by U. S. Forces, European Theater, Combined Displaced Persons Executive, that the mass repatriation of French, Belgian, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norwegian, Danish, Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Yugoslav nationals is complete. Of these nationals there now remain only scattered individuals and others with doubtful claims to these nationalities. Limited numbers of individuals claiming these nationalities will continue to be repatriated from the Soviet Zone and from the US/BR/FR Zones as they are identified and their nationality is established by their Government Liaison Officers for Repatriation.

One Half Million Prisoners to Return

IT IS expected that approximately 500,000 German prisoners of war from

the Soviet zone will be processed through Berlin for release in the British, French, and U. S. zones in Germany within the next month.

Shipment of these prisoners of war has already started and probably will continue for an estimated period of 3 months. At the present time it is indefinite as to how many of these prisoners will be moved to the U. S. zone.

Control Office Established

BY A recent order of the U. S. Group, Control Council, the Reports Control Office of that Headquarters was discontinued and the Control Office, Office of Chief of Staff, established.

The function of this office will be to exercise a continuous review of what is accomplished by the various divisions of the U. S. Group, Control Council (Germany). It will also be the responsibility of this office to coordinate and supervise the system of Military Government reporting, etc.

German Officials Receive Remodeling Responsibility

A RECENT Ordinance published by Military Government placed responsibility on German officials for the renovating of former German army and Nazi party uniforms. The senior German official at each level of Government was directed to initiate and carry out a program for the remodeling and dyeing of uniforms and for the collection and distribution of clothing to those without other adequate clothing whose uniforms are not adaptable to remodeling or dyeing. The senior offi-

cial at each level is responsible for the distribution of clothing as between communities within the areas of his jurisdiction. For these purposes, Bürgermeister and Landräte shall have the power to requisition surplus clothing:

The Ordinance further states that without limiting individual responsibility hereunder, Bürgermeister and Landräte shall be responsible for insuring that such a program is carried out within their areas.

Trade Transactions with Civilians

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued to all Military Government Detachments to discontinue the practice of sending

uninvited Germans civilians to U.S. Forces European Theater Headquarters to negotiate trade transactions.

It was directed that such matters should be discussed with the Germans, and, if possible, settled at the detachment or army level. In cases when reference to Headquarters U.S. Forces European Theater appears necessary, facts and recommendations should be forwarded through the army commander.

Army commanders will be notified if and when Headquarters U.S. Forces European Theater desires consultation with German civilians in determining action on any particular problem.

The German Looks at Trade Unions



THE PRELIMINARY work in the organization of trade unions is well under way and considerable interest in them has been expressed by the working class. Nevertheless, there is by no means a unanimity of opinion. All attitudes, ranging from great enthusiasm to cynical pessimism, have been encountered. Those who incline to the latter point of view maintain that there is no reason for having labor organizations at present because Military Government will make all decisions governing rates of pay and working conditions, "so why pay out dues for the salaries of labor officials who can and will do nothing?" In at least one industrial plant this feeling became so strong that demands were made by the workers for the return of their initiation fees and dues. It has been alleged also, more or less in the same pessimistic vein, that union membership rolls are "sucker lists," to be used for the recruitment of forced labor (to which there is no objection in principle on the part of the trade unionists, but they maintain that in practice former nazis should be selected for the more arduous and unpleasant tasks).

At the other extreme, and in far greater number, are the labor class militants, consisting either of former trade unionists or of active members of leftist political groups. They have

welcomed with enthusiasm the opportunity to set up labor organizations and have taken the initiative in getting them started. However, between the two wings of this group there is at present developing a divergence of opinion over the role the new organizations are to play in the national life. The simon-pure unionists favor a non-political orientation while the others, as might be expected, see in the labor groups a powerful adjunct of the new political parties.

Between the two extremes, defeatists and militants, is the great mass of German workers. It would be unjust to state that apathy or indifference is the principal characteristic of this group, but certainly the most that can be said is that they are watchfully and expectantly awaiting developments. The timidity, the fear of making any kind of commitment, which one encounters throughout Germany today, is especially strong in fields closely connected with politics. The German knows, of course, that as long as Military Government is here, his right to union membership is guaranteed. But he fears that when it leaves he may find that he joined the "wrong" union. Denazification is the order of the day at present, but under a central German government it might become "deunionization". Then, too, the pre-occupation with the needs of daily

existence leaves little room in the mind of the average German for speculation over trade union or political activity.

It is perhaps remarkable that under the circumstances labor organizations have been able to make any headway at all. That they have made some headway is attributable, largely, to the great efforts put forth by the militants. In this connection it is to be noted that in some localities these militants have been accused of adopting measures which are very nearly coercive. The worker is told, in effect, that if he does not join a union he may possibly lose his position. Again, a case has been reported of nazis being told that their names would be removed from the official roll of the NSDAP upon their joining the union.

Although the negativism encountered in certain circles has been a deterrent to trade union development, in others it has had the opposite effect. Thus we find workers who are joining not because they are "sold" on unions but simply because the movement is sponsored by Military Government. They shrug their shoulders and say, "Oh well, the 'Amis' want it; I might as well join. It can't do any harm."

The principal stumbling block in the way of full participation in the movement, according to some, is the vagueness of trade union policy on certain vital issues: (1) denazification of industry, (2) membership of nazis in the unions, and (3) labor-management relations. As for the first it is felt that trade unions could make themselves immediately useful to Military Government and to Germany if permitted to elect committees which could advise and assist in removing nazi influences from industry and trade. There is some

disappointment that nothing has been done toward enlisting their aid in this respect. The question of nazi membership is hotly debated both pro and con with the majority in favor of subjecting nazis to careful scrutiny and deciding upon each case individually. Labor management relations have given rise to greater controversy than any other single issue. Labor contends that it should be given some control over management, at least in denazification. It is claimed that as now carried out in the factories it affects only the workers and not the white-collar group, among whom the most rabid party members are to be found. Many workers feel that unions have become merely company organizations and will remain such until freed from managerial domination. Furthermore, management is accused of sabotaging Military Government by keeping down production. Reverse the situation, it is pleaded, give labor an active part in denazification and these evils will cease to exist and labor unions will then overcome the lethargy of the German workers.

War Crimes

THE PROPOSAL has been made by a prominent trade unionist and Social Democrat that a German jurist sit on the bench in Nürnberg during the trial of German war criminals. It is felt that their acts were crimes against the people of Germany. "Right-thinking" Germans wish thus to symbolize the universal condemnation by having one of their countrymen participate in judgment.

At one of the first political rallies held in the city of Frankfurt the collective guilt of all Germans was disputed and

it was claimed that the whole world should be charged with the responsibility for Hitler's rise to power.

Probably half of the letters which appear in the U. S. published German newspapers deal with the problem of guilt. A wide range of opinions is expressed; but the majority seek to exculpate the German people or bring in mitigating circumstances. One woman writer states that nazism was a mass psychosis, but she feels that judgment should not be passed on a people for its subconscious impulses.

Many U. S. soldiers have had opportunity to observe German citizens looking at atrocity pictures. The comments overheard are as often as not, "Unbelievable," "Impossible."

When Kramer and his accomplices were led into court in Lüneburg they were hissed and booed by the German spectators. A German officer remarked after one of the sessions that in the Wehrmacht they had no idea that conditions in the concentration camps were so bad.

Over and over again the refrain is repeated, "We didn't know". When asked if he has ever read "Mein Kampf" or "Der Stürmer" the average citizen answers in the affirmative but will not

admit that there is any connection between the "ideals" in these documents and the atrocities in the lagers. Streicher himself professes to be shocked by what transpired there.

The incidents could be multiplied ad nauseam. All of them go to show that the German feels about as much responsibility for war crimes as the average American for the acts of a Dillinger. The Wehrmacht officer, the "little" nazi, the subservient school teacher, all contributed their little mite. But when the little mites add up to horror and frightfulness on a national scale all disclaim responsibility. Actually there is only a difference in degree but not in kind between the unthinking contributions of the little men and the wilful crimes of the Gestapo.

Even the doctors in the camps who carried on experiments in human vivisection feel that their "research" should be considered a contribution to science rather than to crime. Kramer, himself, believed that the inmates of Belsen were subhuman and therefore the treatment they received was not to be considered criminal. In apparent good faith he asked the first British troops to arrive on the spot to help him "restore order".

Voices of Experience

LB MANNHEIM INSTALLS NEW GOVERNMENT

THE NEW LB Mannheim government is situated in Heidelberg and closely parallels that of the Württemberg-Baden Land Government although some changes have been made to fit the local situation. There are five different functional departments; namely, Home Administration and Justice, Public Welfare, Economics, Education and Religion, and Finance and Technical Works. The Justice Department as a separate department has been eliminated because all the courts are controlled at ministerial level in the Württemberg-Baden Land Government. The jurisdiction over the Administration and Disciplinary Courts has been transferred to a department called the Department of Home Administration and Justice. A totally new department has been added because of conditions largely brought by the heavy destruction brought in this area. This department is known as the Department of Public Welfare and Reconstruction. The new government is truly a coalition government. The President is a member of the Centrum Party as is the head of the Economics Department and the head of the Department of Education and Religion. The head of the Department of Home Administration and Justice is a member of the Social Democratic Party; the director of the Department of Public Welfare and Reconstruction is a member of the Communist Party. The head of the department of Finance and Technical Works has no party affiliations. Two of these departmental



heads were confined in concentration camps by the Nazi, and the head of Education and Religion Department, author of many secondary school history books, had all his books removed from the schools throughout Germany by the Nazis.

LABOR OFFICERS INSTITUTE CHECK SYSTEM

IN LK Karlsruhe, instructions were issued to civilian authorities that no civilian labor employed by the military would be paid unless the payroll carried the official Military Government stamp for the Labor Officer of that Military Government Detachment. By this device Labor Officers in the detachments are enabled to know the amount of civilian labor utilized by the Tactical Troops.

HALT UND GEH

IN Regensburg a concerted drive is being continued on traffic violators. Besides the regular traffic court, police are preparing a series of traffic educational and warning signs and pedestrian traffic lanes are to be painted in the city. Special traffic patrols have been instructed to clamp down on violators. The accident rate has dropped to some degree in the past two weeks but there is still a great amount of

negligence. Within the next few days all MP traffic posts will be replaced by civil police. The present number of civilian police on traffic is now 18 and this will bring it up to about 28.

TALLY—HO

NO organized hunting parties have been authorized, although recently it has been proposed in LK Tölz that hunts be authorized later during cooler weather when the take can be expected to be larger. It is the opinion of the officials that the game taken in these hunts should be distributed to laborers first and next to hospitals and old people's homes. This, however, will be decided by civilian authorities. There have been issued during the period, by

the local forestry office, thirty permits for fishing in lakes and streams of the Kreis.

CALLING MR. KEEN!

THE Caritas Verband and the Inner Mission, in conjunction with the Bavarian Red Cross, have established a bureau for missing persons. German people who wish to get in contact with their immediate relatives register at the Headquarters in Würzburg, Köllikerstrasse 4, and this information is circulated at Munich and in turn disseminated throughout Bavaria. Already some have been successful in contacting their mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters. The program has the approval of the RMG Public Welfare Officer.



German Re-Education Seen as Vital Task

PROBLEMS of re-education, the political and economic situation and the progress of denazification featured press comment during the past week on Military Government activities in Germany. Operations in Japan continued a target for some editorial critics, based on fears that occupation policies will not prevent a future revival of Japanese militarism.

Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times, in an appraisal of the five months period since the German surrender, declared that the American occupation forces "have accomplished physical results of major proportions in Germany. But the psychological achievements, if any, are far less definite and certain."

The New York Times, in an editorial, stressed the need for re-education. "Demilitarization and denazification, reparations and restrictions on industry obviously still have precedence over the most vital of all tasks, re-education of the German people for life in the world of today."

Conditions in Germany continue to evoke in the British press gloomy predictions about the approaching winter. Typical of these was the following from a London Times editorial: "The political and economic situation in Germany today is one not of immediate and acute crisis, but of slow stagnation, with the almost certain prospect of com-

plete breakdown before the winter is over. — On the political side, the time has surely come to place a greater responsibility for the administration of the country on German shoulders. — On the economic side, the pressing need is a far-sighted policy for the conversion of Germany industry to peacetime production, whether for the purpose of supplying the starved domestic market or of furnishing reparations for the Allies."

The policy of denazification has received general support from the Allied press. Drew Pearson, in a broadcast on September 23, directed attention to the fact that 70,000 Nazis had been removed from office in the territory administered by General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor. Some observers, however, have asserted that many Nazis still remain in important political and business posts.

As the Nation sees it, the greatest challenge facing General Douglas Mac Arthur is "the discovery and enlisting of democratic groups within Japan that can be counted on to oppose the revival of militarism". The Nation points out, however, that the undercurrent of popular unrest may not become apparent until the present militarist regime is driven from power, and that waiting for this latent democratic force to develop into a constructive movement capable of regenerating Japan may prolong the occupation. Such a pro-

longation, it said, "is the only alternative to handing Japan back to the groups that even now are probably studying the Pearl Harbor documents to find out how they can improve on the treachery next time."

The Atlantic Monthly, in its Atlantic Report for September, warned that any retention of the old system of Japanese rule through its imperial core would mean Japan's continued isolation in Asia. "The imperial system has shielded the Japanese people from the surges of change which have been transforming and modernizing that part of the world," the Atlantic Report declared. "Rid of that feudal incubus, a new Japan might rejoin the peoples of the Continent of Asia as a partner in the reconstruction of their destinies."

Reflecting a point of view that seems to be widely held on the home front, the New York Herald Tribune asserted on September 22 that General Mac Arthur's actions so far "have tended to strengthen the imperial institution of Japan, one of the world's worst political evils, and thus give more power to the rapacious oligarchy which controls the institution."

Refugee Problem

POINTING out that the successful repatriation of millions of displaced persons from Germany "reflects the highest credit on the Allied authorities" responsible for the operation, the London Times, in an editorial on September 17, warned that "a new and graver problem is now being created by the wholesale expulsion of Germans by the Polish and Czechoslovak authorities from territories in the East."

Correspondents for other papers have

provided graphic descriptions of the plight of these refugees and the problem which this vast movement has created in many parts of Germany.

German Police Brutality

CRITICISING the German police for its alleged brutality, Peregrine, in the London Observer, called upon Military Government to organize a new police force and scrap the present system. "It is not the German people who really keep order in Germany now — it is the presence of Allied occupation forces — and so far as the job is being done by the German police, it is more often than not done in the wrong way," he declared in an article written under a Bremen dateline. "Behind the backs of the Military Government, the German police continues to boss and bully the German population with the brutality to which it was trained under the old Prussian state police and incomparably more so under the Nazis."

"Must Military Government really enlist the services of technicians and experts at police brutality?" the Observer correspondent asked. "It is probably necessary to pay some political ransom to men who can run factories, trams and public utilities. But it is folly to pay such ransom to the men who run the German police — the instrument of Nazi oppression par excellence. The instrument itself should rather be scrapped and a completely new police force formed before it is too late. Otherwise the Military Government will eventually discover in the present police an awkward public disutility and a

constant source of bitterness and disorder."

Greater Hesse

NEWS columns of the press gave considerable space to the announcement by U. S. Military Government authorities of the organization of Land Hessen, Hessen-Nassau and Kurhessen into a new province of Greater Hesse. Carl Levin, in an article in the New York Herald Tribune, said that this action "may go down in history as the United States first venture in German geopolitics." By a happy coincidence, Levin explained, this action "is now found to be the answer not only to administrative difficulties caused by the fact that Rheinhessen, on the left bank of the Rhine, is now separated from the rest of the area by its allocation to the French for occupation, but also to the occupation policy of decentralizing Germany's administrative and political machinery." At the same time, he added, the move will tend to weaken Prussia, "always a center of power and militarism in Germany."

Occupation and the GI

WHILE demobilization continued to hold the spotlight at home and provide the number one topic of conversation among soldiers overseas, the Army still has a major job of occupation on its hands in Germany, as in Japan. In the opinion of Gladwin Hill of the New York Times, the Army, which did a fine piece of work in explaining to soldiers why they were fighting the Germans, has fallen down on the equally important matter of putting across the importance of occupying Germany.

"A number of observers feel this de-

ficiency is as likely to undermine the American occupation effort as any of the difficulties that may arise in the four-power management," Hill asserted. "They feel that the maintenance of police power in Germany for a number of years is essential to rehabilitating and neutralizing it, and that if the soldiers assigned to the occupation have nothing more than 'I wanna go home outlook,' this is likely to be the keynote for opinion at home and to result in the same kind of futile occupation that followed the first world War. They also feel that the effort to convince the soldiers on the importance of the occupation must extend to the American public since, if the soldiers have no moral support from home, their work is no more likely to be successful than it would have been if there had been no support of the fighting."

Random Comments

"I have lived long in Germany and I know that the vast majority of Germans, although prone to inhumanity and devoid of political intelligence, are capable under wise government of great domestic and civic virtues. The re-education of Germany can never be effected by precept: it can only be effected by example, and if the example that we give them is one of indifference to human misery, then indeed we shall have failed in our opportunity. The fact is, however, that we shall not remain indifferent: when starvation and death come to the German people, the conscience of this country will be aroused, but unless we face the facts bravely today, then our conscience will arrive too late." — Harold Nicolson in London Spectator.

"Although the task of the Allied Control Commission in establishing a social and political organization to govern this anarchic mass is staggering, yet it is encouraging to observe the intelligent and effective contribution which is being made by the American representative and his staff." — Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson in N. Y. Times Magazine.

* *

"I am sure we are all interested to hear that German women are being weighed. I presume it is in case the poor dears are not having sufficient food. We British women have too much spirit to grumble at the shortage of food, if it is necessary, but we resent such care being taken of German women in preference to ourselves. We do not think it matters how much weight they lose (most of them had plenty to spare) until the women of Britain and the occupied countries have made up their weight." — Mrs. N. C. Tufnell in letter to London Daily Sketch.

* *

"The European taste for turbulent governments is not a thing that can be easily cured; nor can democracies be established by the simple and tragic expedient of tearing the country to pieces by war. Democracies must be built from the ground up by democratic processes; and it may be that advertising can be used effectively in the process as a sort of catalytic agent." — John Chabot Smith in New York Herald Tribune.

* *

"This correspondent, after having discussed the question with numerous Russian communists and high ranking officers of the Soviet Army, with German workers and German communists, has gained the conviction that Germany will not go communist. The reasons are rather clear cut: the overwhelming

majority of German workers today are not communists. And there is every indication that Soviet Russia has no wish that Germany should go Communist." — Curt Riess in New York Times Magazine.

* *

"Quick capitulation of the Japanese caught the War Department short of the kind of detailed plans prepared for Germany's surrender. But if the Emperor continues to command obedience, MacArthur's occupation job will be simple compared with Eisenhower's. In Japan, the Americans will have a ready-made civil government to work through, and none of the complications of Allied zoning." — Newsweek Periscope.

* *

"There ought to be a Congressional investigation even yet of the accreditation of 'war correspondents,' the post-war variety particularly. Evidently all that was needed was a letter from some newspaper, the price of a monkey suit, and the gent or gentess was practically a free European joy rider on the government, provided with free transatlantic passage, free travel all over Europe, free room, free chauffeur-driven vehicular transportation everywhere, free anything else that even the most heroic combat officer got free and three better meals than were to be had anywhere in the U. S. for 20 or 30 cents a crack. There was no check whatsoever on whether or not they wrote anything and there were plenty whose baggage didn't include a typewriter. My managing editor tells me that all through the war, but that especially right after it, he was continually pestered by epistles from strangers beseeching him to present them with letters authorizing them to call themselves war correspondents for his particular paper." — Bill Cunningham in the Boston Herald.



Military Government in Austria

Q. What is the relationship between Military Government in Germany and Military Government in Austria? Is there any connection between U.S. Forces European Theater and U.S. Forces Austria? Just where does Austria stand? Many Military Government Officers have voiced these questions in the past few months and have received only vague replies.

A. Military Government in Austria is administrated by General Mark Clark. He is directly responsible to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for all matters pertaining thereto. Contrary to popular belief, U.S. Forces European Theater has no authority over Military Government of Austria. However, U.S. Forces Austria does come under the Headquarters, U.S. Forces European Theater

for operational control and for logistic support.

It is in connection with Military Government supplies that the G-5 Division, USFET, has had the closest contact with Austria. Under present procedure, USFA submits its requirements directly to the War Department and upon receipt of allocations, requests USFET to make delivery. This USFET does either from surplus theater stock or by calling forward supplies from the U.S.

Thus the main function of USFET is to act as line of communication for USFA Military Government supplies. However, due to the time involved in obtaining supplies from the U.S. and to the emergency facing USFA with Vienna and most of the rest of the U.S. and French Zones, always dependant on imports for most of their food and other supplies and with little help possible from the Mediterranean Theater, USFET was obliged to arrange for delivery of the following food tonnages from its stocks to the U.S. and French zones of Austria: September, 29,000; October 15,000; November 12,000, and December 37,000 tons.



Gen. Adcock Promoted to Major General

THE promotion to Major General of Brigadier General C. L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, United States Forces, European Theater, was announced this week by the War Department.

Major General Adcock was assigned as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Supreme Headquarters, AEF in June 1945. He became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, United States Forces, European Theater upon its activation on 14 July 1945.

General Adcock, whose permanent home is now in Washington, D. C., was born at Waltham, Mass, on 23 October 1895. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1918 and appointed a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth in 1935 and from the Army War College in 1939.

He served in the United Kingdom and North Africa in 1942-43 as G-5 of the II Corps and was later appointed G-5 of the Fifth Army in North Africa. He also served as G-5 of AFHQ/NATOUA in North Africa and Italy in 1943-44. He

was promoted to Brigadier General in 1943. In August 1944, he was named Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Sixth Army Group.

General Adcock's decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, Officer of the French Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre (with palm) and Honorary Commander of the British Empire.

TO LT. COLONEL

Maj Angus L. Campbell, G-5, USFET
Maj Alphonse F. Drankowski, G-5, USFET
Maj Eugene M. Lee, Det G-41

TO MAJOR

Capt Eugene H. Clay, G-5, USFET
Capt Harry Irwig, G-5, USFET
Capt James S. Hathcock, G-5, USFET
Capt Nicholas C. Leone, G-5, USFET
Capt Henry C. Rutz, G-5, USFET

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt Chester C. Axvall, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Frank A. Decker, Jr., G-5, USFET
1st Lt William F. Hanstein, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Doris E. Hart, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Lewellyn A. Jennings, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Robert W. Kimball, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Kenneth L. Myers, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Eugene R. Schwabach, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Marie J. Stone, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Thomas L. Power, G-5, USFET

TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt Herbert G. Dubois, G-5, USFET
2nd Lt George H. Elliott, G-5, USFET
2nd Lt George L. Holstein, G-5, USFET
2nd Lt Alfred L. Jackson, G-5, USFET

TO MASTER SERGEANT

T/Sgt Frank C. Ingalls, G-5, Third Army

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt Edwin C. Longfellow, G-5, Third Army

TO STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt Cornell W. Acheson, G-5, Third Army
Sgt James C. Sanders, G-5, Third Army
Sgt Clifford A. White, G-5, Third Army

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

Cpl Raymond C. Fritz, G-5, Third Army
Cpl Franklin E. Richardson, G-5, Third Army



Col Leon Dostert, G-5, USFET
Col Charles E. Keegan, G-5, Third Army
Lt Col Robert H. Douglass, G-5, 3rd Army
Lt Col Sam H. Long, G-5, 7th Army
Maj Gilbert B. Baird, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Clifford M. Carter, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Elmer R. Daniel, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Daniel H. Kiber, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Louis A. Nolfo, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Samuel S. Gray Jr., G-5, 7th Army
Maj Louis H. Cotton, G-5, 7th Army
Maj William L. Batt, Jr., G-5, 7th Army
Capt Emory T. Lehan, G-5, 3rd Army
Capt Victor D. Waloga, G-5, 3rd Army
Capt. Arthur R. Monson, G-5, 7th Army
Capt Max N. Schoenberg, G-5, 7th Army
Capt. Basil D. Sartin, G-5, 7th Army
Capt Marc J. Robinson, G-5, 7th Army
1st Lt Ralph D. Stacy, G-5, 3rd Army
M/Sgt Rodger Huemme, G-5, 3rd Army
T/Sgt Irving Rostholder, G-5, 3rd Army
S/Sgt Melvin Davis, G-5, 3rd Army
M/Sgt Frank Ingles, G-5, 7th Army
T/Sgt Irving R. Lewis, G-5, 7th Army

Sgt Frank R. Charles, G-5, 7th Army
Sgt Shuford M. S. Hazel, G-5, 7th Army
Sgt Leonard C. Hoffmann, G-5, 7th Army
T/5 Edward P. Joyce, G-5, 7th Army
T/5 Walter E. Naff, G-5, 7th Army
T/5 Donald B. Weir, G-5, 7th Army
Pfc Judson C. Devine, G-5, 7th Army

OVER 2,300 ELIGIBLE FOR OCTOBER DISCHARGE FROM 2nd REGIMENT

OVER 2,300 officers and enlisted men of the Second Military Government Regiment will be eligible for discharge during the month of October, when the critical discharge score drops to 70 points, stated a report based on ASR break-down figures printed recently in "The Governor", official Regimental newspaper. The figures, it was pointed out, exclude all men who have thus far been released.

Although approximately 2,300 officers and men will be eligible for discharge, the newspaper stated that no quota for October had, as yet, been officially ordered. The September quota of the Regiment called for 600 enlisted men and 140 officers to be processed and shipped out to reinforcement depots by mid-October.

In July, August and September, the Regiment released approximately 177 enlisted men and 53 officers under ECAD quotas, the paper reported.



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